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SILES ZUAZO LEADING BY OVER 200,000 VOTES

PY080206 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0007 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 7 Jul (LATIN)--The national Electoral Court reported that leftist leader Hernan Siles Zuazo noticeably increased tonight his lead over Victor Paz Estenssoro to more than 20,000 votes.

According to the latest report, the Electoral Court has counted 1,442,913 votes which represent 80 percent of a total of 1,800,000 citizens who reportedly voted on the 29 June elections.

The latest Electoral Court figures are the following:

1. Hernan Siles Zuazo, People's Democratic Union (UDP) 489,044 votes, 38.5 percent.

2. Victor Paz Estenssoro, Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR) 260,422 votes, 20.5 percent.

3. Hugo Banzer Suarez, National Democratic Action (ADN) 214,480 votes, 16.8 percent.

4. Marcelo Quiroga Santacruz, Socialist Party One (PS-1) 110,819 votes, 8.7 percent.

PRESS POLLS PREDICT TIGHT PRESIDENTIAL VOTE IN CONGRESS

PY070338 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0010 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 6 Jul (TELAM)--Press sources have indicated that now that 1,442,106 ballots have been counted, Siles Zuazo will be able to take 48 deputies and 10 senators to Congress. Socialist Marcelino Quiroga will take 11 deputies and 1 senator to Congress. These two forces, which will predictably vote for Siles Zuazo, would then have a total 70 congressional votes in favor of Siles Zuazo.

If preelectoral alliances are respected and those congressmen supporting Walter Guevara Arze--totaling 3--and those supporting Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas--totaling 4--vote for Siles Zuazo, the total number of congressmen supporting Siles Zuazo would rise to 77. Yet, he would still be two votes short of getting the necessary support to become president, local press polls indicated today.

Meanwhile, on the other front, Victor Paz has thus far 32 deputies and 9 senators. If, following the traditional scheme, Banzer agrees to support Paz after the appropriate negotiations are conducted, and since the National Democratic Alliance has obtained 28 deputies and 7 senators, the total of the Paz-Banzer front would come to 76.

It has been pointed out that the 76 congressmen supporting the alleged Paz-Banzer alliance virtually equals the 77 congressmen supporting the leftist front and that the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB] congressmen will then be the ones who will decide the case. While it is not sure whether the FSB congressmen will vote for Paz, it is sure that they will never vote for Siles Zuazo.

It has been noted that the FSB has 3 deputies, who would thus allow the Paz front to complete the 79 votes needed. There is another vote, that of Guillermo Bedregal, with which the 157 votes of Congress are complete. While it is not known for whom Bedregal will vote, it is believed that he will vote for neither front.

Finally, it has been stated that one must take into account that approximately 200,000 ballots are still to be counted and that this could result in changes of one or two in the number of congressmen and which may make changes to the current figures which are obviously quite tight.

LA PAZ ELECTORAL COURT MEMBERS REPLACED

PY080329 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0150 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 7 Jul (TELAM)--Rolando Roca Aguilera, president of the national Electoral Court, said tonight during a press conference that the court has accepted the request made by the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) to disqualify the La Paz Departmental Electoral Court on charges of partiality. The request asks that the members of the departmental electoral court be replaced by members of another departmental electoral court, which in this case will be the members of the Oruro court.

This decision was made in view of the fraud charges against 325 ballot boxes made by the MNR and the National Democratic Action (ADN). These ballot boxes contain approximately 90,000 votes which are in reality duplicate ballots.

SILES ZUAZO VIEWS ELECTION PROCESS, OTHER ISSUES

PY071539 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 5 Jul 80 pp 16, 17

[Exclusive interview granted to CLARIN correspondent Mario Stilman by presidential candidate Hernan Siles Zuazo--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Dr Siles Zuazo, you won in 1978 and also in 1979, but you are not the president. If you now win once again and fail to take over the government, what will happen?

[Answer] First of all, I believe that I will get the government in 1980. The conditions are appropriate for the fulfillment of what I have been stressing during the electoral campaign: We want a peaceful transition to democracy.

[Question] And what if obstacles crop up?

[Answer] I do not believe they will.

[Question] And if they do?

[Answer] I repeat that I do not believe they will.

[Question] But you must bear in mind the statements which certain sectors are making.

[Answer] They just seek to threaten and frighten the people...

[Question] But you yourself talked not so long ago about frauds, coups, sending the people out into the streets...

[Answer] Of course! That is so. We could have promoted revolts in the past.

[Question] And why did you not do it?

[Answer] Out of patriotism and pacifism. We pointed out that the elections were the right path.

[Question] Yes, but I believe that there was a group of military officers who offered to stage a coup d'etat on your behalf. Is this true?

[Answer] Yes, it is true. At the end of last year, a group of military officers got in touch with me, offering the government to me after they overthrew Mrs Gueiler...

[Question] Did you accept?

[Answer] No.

[Question] Why not, if in 1952 you promoted a revolution? What is the difference between now and then?

[Answer] We are moving toward democracy. It was different in 1952.

[Question] Was this military group led by Colonel Natusch?

[Answer] No. It was led by Colonel Arce Pacheco. I rejected his proposal...

[Question] What did you tell Colonel Pacheco?

[Answer] I told him that I would follow the democratic path. We have followed this path and our support is growing as the election results start coming in.

[Question] Is the People's Democratic Union [UDP] financed by the Socialist International?

[Answer] We do not belong to the Socialist International.

[Question] But you do have close ties with it?

[Answer] We maintain good relations with it because on several occasions the Socialist International has voiced its solidarity with the difficult struggle which the Bolivian people are waging to attain democracy. We have been invited by the Socialist International to participate as observers many times.

[Question] However, Doctor, there is some talk that your electoral campaign has been financed by the Socialist International.

[Answer] Our relationship is just what I told you. Look, people say a lot of things. The only thing I can say is that I have never received funds for harming the sovereignty of my country or any of its institutions or for jeopardizing our Bolivian way of life.

[Question] Is the UDP a nationalist party?

[Answer] It is made up of several parties, among which is the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement...

[Question] Of the Left...

[Answer] Yes, the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left, which promoted the 1952 revolution, and we are still following this political tendency. We reaffirm that the 1952 revolution was staged strictly at the expense of the blood, the sacrifice and the ideas of the Bolivian people.

[Question] And what about the very sensitive issue with Chile?

[Answer] Our maritime claim is a permanent issue. It is the unanimous desire of the Bolivian people. To fulfill our desire, we need the support of all Latin American governments and peoples because it is something reasonable, just and legitimate...

[Question] But there are some who do not feel this way...

[Answer] It is unthinkable, even offensive, to have a country living in isolation and out of step with the rest! You Argentines know better than anyone that it is impossible to live normally without the sea. To negotiate peacefully and under the best possible conditions, we need the fairness and solidarity of the Latin American peoples.

[Question] Do you realize, Doctor, that here in Bolivia the left has obtained more than 50 percent of the votes. This means that there is a polarization. Do you believe that it will be allowed to govern, or will there be harassment from some sectors?

[Answer] The support of the majority of the people has been given to the national left, which will always follow the nationalist and revolutionary tradition.

[Question] Will there be threats?

[Answer] Of course.

[Question] What kind?

[Answer] There are always threats, national and international threats. However, at the same time there is the Andean Pact for economic and also political issues. What I mean is that there is progress toward an agreement within which economic issues complement democratic freedoms.

[Question] Does this mean that you feel supported by the Andean countries?

[Answer] I believe that all peoples hope to attain the freedom to organize themselves democratically. There have been some attempts, as in Brazil--although it had a different style and resulted from a different status quo--where they have drawn up a project for democratization. I have read the same about the latest statements of civilians and militarymen in Argentina.

[Question] However, many sectors fear that your government will allow the installation of guerrilla bases on Bolivian territory, from whence they will harass neighboring countries.

[Answer] That is absolutely out of the question.

[Question] But there are insistent reports that...

[Answer] It tell you once again that we will not be the base for interference in any country...

[Question] But...

[Answer] We will not allow guerrilla activities to endanger the self-determination of neighboring countries.

[Question] What do you mean by self-determination?

[Answer] I mean that we will try very hard to prevent peoples and governments from feeling that their self-determination could be threatened by a leftwing government. There is no way we could allow what you suggest to happen.

[Question] On another topic, Doctor, is an alliance with the Authentic Nationalist Revolutionary Movement [MNRA] possible?

[Answer] It is possible, but not with the point of view which has been taken so far.

[Question] Excuse me, Doctor. You say that it is possible, but why is it that there are always conditions or obstacles for an understanding? Do you know why I ask you this? Because the lack of understanding seems to be an endemic evil in Bolivia.

[Answer] No sir. If you must know, grassroots elements and midlevel MNRA leaders are switching sides because they see that historically speaking the true position has been that of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI]. We are holding talks with them to support us in Congress.

[Question] What was it that pulled you and Paz Estenssoro apart?

[Answer] The separation and the creation of the MNRI took place because in 1971 Paz arranged an alliance with General Banzer and the Bolivian Socialist Falange, both of whom represented clear-out rightwing positions.

[Question] Was that enough to break a party like the MNR in two?

[Answer] No sir. The situation worsened when they took over the government by means of a bloody coup d'etat which caused many casualties, especially among the students in Santa Cruz. These are the events which drew us apart.

[Question] Are you irreconcilable foes?

[Answer] One can always find a basis for negotiations, botn for the UDP and the other political parties.

[Question] What is this basis?

[Answer] The political program of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left.

[Question] This is the very reason for accusing you of "bogging down" last year's government, because you did not want to reach an agreement with Paz...

[Answer] Last year we got the majority of the votes, and the bogging down was done by the sector which was reluctant to acknowledge the victory of the Bolivian people. Had this victory been acknowledged, we would have avoided this chain of regimes without support and all this confusion.

[Question] What did Paz ask for at that point?

[Answer] Paz wanted the presidency, even though he had fewer votes.

[Question] Might this not take place again?

[Answer] No, it will not. Last year the difference was 1,700 votes. Now the difference is over 200,000 votes.

BANZER VIEWS IMPLICATIONS OF SILES ZUAZO'S VICTORY

PY051810 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 4 Jul 80 pp 22-23

[Exclusive interview granted in La Paz by former Bolivian President Hugo Banzer Suarez to CLARIN special correspondent Mario Stilman--date not given]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 3 Jul--[Question] General, how do you view Hernan Siles Zuazo's victory?

[Answer] First of all, I would like to wait until the end of the vote count to see the scope of that victory. Some people are claiming some irregularities in the electoral process. Last night, for example, the La Paz Departmental Court found a number of irregularities in several ballot booths, and that is why some political parties have asked for the suspension of the vote count until the situation is clarified.

[Question] Do you think a decision will again run into snags in Congress?

[Answer] There should not be any snags. There should be an agreement before reaching Congress.

[Question] With whom would you make an agreement?

[Answer] Let us wait for the final vote count to see how many votes we get; but in any case, we are going to seek a rapprochment with those whose ideologies are not the same as ours.

[Question] Would that mean Paz Estenssoro?

[Answer] We are certainly closer to the MNR [National Revolutionary Movement] than to the UDP [People's Democratic Union] or the PS-1 [Socialist Party One].

[Question] Would you accept a congressional descion to have a Siles Zuazo government in Bolivia?

[Answer] If he earns 50 percent plus one of the votes, yes, I would.

[Question] But Siles Zuazo and his allies already have the absolute majority...

[Answer] Note that in Congress only the votes of congressmen are counted, not the votes achieved by each of the candidates or parties.

[Question] But what if they achieve a majority of votes in Congress?

[Answer] I don't see how they could achieve it.

[Question] And if they do?

[Answer] We would have to accept it.

[Question] But what would happen if the Bolivian people were to vote in a government of the left such as the UDP?

[Answer] We would have to respect it, although that is not the real case. I can say this because I am well aware of the real Bolivian situation. If you add the absenteeism--which is above 25 percent--which are not votes of the extreme left because the man of the extreme left is going to vote...whether he is sick or whether he is dying...

[Question] Do you think the UDP is a nationalist party?

[Answer] I do not think so.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] Because radically it responds to foreign orders.

[Question] Do you believe that the UDP is being run from abroad?

[Answer] I believe so...and not only ideologically but economically as well. Yesterday we saw two clear congratulatory notes for the victory of the UDP from UDP financial supporters.

[Question] What were those congratulatory notes?

[Answer] Check the newspapers...

[Question] Would they be from Willy Brandt and Felipe Gonzalez?

[Answer] I repeat: Check the newspapers...

[Question] Do you consider the Socialist International an extremist movement?

[Answer] Yes, I do.

[Question] Why do you declare yourself a winner of the 29 June elections when everything indicates that Siles Zuazo is the real winner?

[Answer] Because as political party, we are the winners.

[Question] But how do you measure that?

[Answer] Because we are a single party and they represent an alliance.

[Question] Is Quiroga Santacruz then a winner also?

[Answer] He stands for a single party, so he is also a winner.

[Question] What guarantees would a democratic government have if the armed forces have said that a leftist government will not be permitted to govern Bolivia?

[Answer] That is the thinking of officers on active duty. I am the head of a political party.

[Question] General, what do you think Bolivia's geopolitical position should be at the international level?

[Answer] Well, Bolivia is placed between two types of governments: the type prevailing among Andean Pact countries and the other type, the military type, governing Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and Paraguay.

[Question] Which type do you prefer?

[Answer] I am basically a democrat. To prove this I can say that I initiated this democratic process. This clearly proves that I have enriched the democratic process in Bolivia.

[Question] As a democrat, would you obey the armed forces if they do not accept the congressional decision to fill the presidency?

[Answer] If I were on active service, I would have to obey. But I have already told you that the armed forces do not have to call me up. So as long as I am leading a party which defends democracy, I must act as a politician, not as an army officer.

[Question] General, how are your relations with Washington?

[Answer] I do not have any relations with Washington.

[Question] What can you say about the alleged interference by the Department of State and the U.S. ambassador in recent Bolivian events?

[Answer] I am really sorry about it.

[Question] Do you believe that there really was interference?

[Answer] Unfortunately, the U.S. ambassador made no effort to explain what really happened with his government, with his country, and to make things worse, the Bolivian ambassador to the United States had to come down to provide the explanation.

[Question] Do you disapprove of the State Department's declaration in support of the democratic process in Bolivia?

[Answer] I do not disapprove of the declaration of support, that is, of interest, but I disapprove of any declaration implying interference with Bolivian freedom, like saying "we will not permit that."

[Question] By that phrase you mean not permitting a coup?

[Answer] I mean whatever it refers to...!

[Question] Even in reference to a coup?

[Answer] Whatever it refers to! Even referring to a coup. I disapprove of anything like that. I accept, however, statements of support and solidarity with the democratic process, but I will never accept being told that they are setting a limit to whatever it is...

[Question] Was there no interference by the Department of State when you promoted the democratic liberalization in 1978?

[Answer] There is no evidence of any. In 1977 [as published] I realized the country was in the position to go to the ballot box. When I took over the government in 1971, I knew that I had a limited time to conduct a de facto government. I knew that very well, because any institution--whether the armed forces or the political parties--is eroded by the function of government.

The armed forces were then completing their fourth year in government, and I wanted to save them from that erosion. In addition, I could see that a wave favoring democratization had been set off in the world, including the United States, and that peoples were being swept up by that wave. Bolivia is a country with weak political structures, and we therefore conscientiously sought the democratic ways to strengthen those structures.

[Question] General, what is the ideology of the armed forces?

[Answer] Most of their members are nationalists.

[Question] What is your ideology?

[Answer] I am a nationalist.

[Question] Do you then agree with General Garcia Meza, who said that the armed forces will not permit a leftist government in Bolivia?

[Answer] No, I do not agree with that radical statement. We will democratically fight to keep the extreme left away from the government.

[Question] Do you believe that there is unity in the Bolivian Army?

[Answer] Yes, I do.

[Question] Fully?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] What is the cause of the political polarization which has taken place in Bolivia?

[Answer] The cause is the same the world over. There is a trend toward the existence of two parties in confrontation, one on the extreme left and the other--as is the case with us--of the democratic center.

[Question] But the government you conducted was not of the democratic center--or was it?

[Answer] The circumstances were different...I want a government that is a government, because that is what this country needs.

[Question] An authoritarian government?

[Answer] I do not mean authoritarian, but a broadly based government capable of adopting the corrective measures necessary in the country and capable of implementing such measures.

[Question] A pluralistic government then?

[Answer] Yes, but with the Bolivian nationalism prevailing in it.

[Question] And do you accept the participation of the left in that pluralism?

[Answer] I accept political struggle and I accept the left in Congress. I do. Why not?

POPE PROMISES TO HELP MOTHERS OF MISSING ARGENTINES

PY080113 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0105 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Curitiba, Brazil, 6 Jul (LATIN)--According to a Vatican spokesman, Pope John Paul II told the mothers of 20 missing Argentine citizens, allegedly arrested by Argentine security forces, that he will try to help them find their sons.

Father Romeo Panciroli told the journalists that the pope held a brief meeting with this group of mothers as he left a sports stadium which he visited during his stay in this southern city in Porto Alegre.

Father Panciroli added that the mothers requested the pope's blessing and support for their cause. He also added that the pope promised to look into this case. The spokesman stated that this help will probably be conducted through the Vatican diplomatic channels to the Buenos Aires government.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT

PY080003 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] John Stanley Donaldson, minister of external affairs of Trinidad and Tobago, today began a 3-day official visit to Brazil in response to an invitation extended to him by Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro. The two ministers held their first meeting this afternoon at 1500. Later tonight Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro will give a reception for the visitor at Itamaraty.

POSITIONS TO BE SUPPORTED AT LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE NOTED

PY050319 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 4 Jul 80 p 6

[Excerpt] Brasilia--The Brazilian delegation to the law of the sea conference to be held in New York this month will support the 200-mile economic zone and the 12-mile territorial sea.

Brazil's positions were voiced yesterday by Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro in a talk with journalists at the Brasilia airbase. If the New York law of the sea conference approves a convention, Brazil will reduce its 200-mile territorial sea, which was adopted under the Medici government, to 12 miles.

BRIEFS

NIGERIAN MINISTER'S ARRIVAL--The Nigerian agriculture minister, Ibrahim Gusau, arrived today in Brasilia. He is here to discuss an increase in bilateral trade and relations with his Brazilian counterpart, Amaury Stabile, and with the Brazilian foreign minister, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Jul 80 PY]

SOYBEANS TO SOVIET UNION--Humberto Costa Pinto Junior, president of the Brazilian Association of Trading Companies, confirmed yesterday that the government has allowed this association to export a quota of 500 tons of soybean flour and soybean pellets to European countries, mainly to the Soviet Union. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 25 Jun 80 p 21 PY]

LAND EXPROPRIATED--President Figueiredo has ordered the expropriation of two plots of land totaling 29,48[illegible] hectares under the agrarian reform program. The first plot is located in Esperantinopolis, Maranhao State, and totals 28,500 hectares. The other plot is located in Taipu, Rio Grande do Norte State. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 7 Jul 80 PY]

M-19 PANAMA MEETING, CALL CONTINUES TO STIR CONTROVERSY

PA072007 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Bogota--The Colombian secret service today denied the 19 April Movement (M-19) made a telephone call from Panama to the CARACOL radio network. Authorities said the telephone call the M-19 made to the radio network Friday announcing that they were waiting for Colombian leaders to hold a meeting in Panama was actually faked. Carlos Toledo Plata, one of the M-19 leaders, and Jose Elmer Marin Marin, an escapee from La Picota jail in Bogota, spoke over the CARACOL network and claimed to be in Panama. However, in an investigation conducted by the Colombian security force it was determined that Toledo was not in Panama but possibly in Colombia.

The alleged meeting proposed by the M-19 failed not only because the guerrillas themselves were not in Panama but because Colombian Government representatives were not sent either. The meeting was called to analyze Colombia's social and economic problems and to discuss a proposal made by Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay to grant amnesty to the guerrilla groups.

The government banned stations and television newscasts from braodcasting information on M-19 activities following the call from the M-19 to the CARACOL network.

Further Details

PA072010 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1909 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Bogota, 7 Jul (EFE)--The leaders of Colombia's M-19 are not in Panama, as suggested last weekend. They are here, a number of secret service spokesmen announced today.

The M-19 had announced that a meeting would be held in Panama and apparently had phoned the CARACOL radio network from there, but upon investigation by the telecommunications company, the call turned out to be false. According to the new version, callers Carlos Toledo Plata and Elmer Marin, as well as Jaime Bateman and Ivan Marin Ospina must be somewhere in Colombia. For this reason, the search for them is still on.

The M-19 had invited several former presidents of the republic, ministers, military officers, writers, politicians and other ranking personalities to the meeting in Panama but none of them showed up, so even if it had been held the meeting would have had no purpose. According to several clandestine M-19 communiques, various aspects of national life and the possible amnesty for guerrillas announced by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala were to be analyzed at the meeting.

According to the secret service sources, "with their phone call they sought another publicity victory, such as the one they won with the seizure of the Dominican Embassy in February, when they held several ambassadors and a number of local and foreign officials as hostages."

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION WITH FRG--The Colombian and FRG Governments today signed an agreement to promote cooperation among FRG, EEC and Colombian firms with the object of technically and financially strengthening Colombian industry. The agreement seeks to achieve all forms of cooperation among small and medium-sized enterprises. The FRG will send experts to the Colombian Export Promotion Fund to promote this cooperation. [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 30 Jun 80 PA]

HIGH COMMAND OF COLOMBIAN M-19 REPORTEDLY BEGINS 'SUMMIT'

PA042046 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] The 19 April Movement [M-19], a Colombian guerrilla organization, announced today the start of a summit meeting in Panama City, according to CARACOL, a Colombian radio network.

The radio station said that the announcement was made via a telephone call from Panama by Carlos Toledo Plata, one of the top leaders of the organization. According to the radio station, Toledo stated: We are here in Panama ready to initiate a dialogue with all the members of the M-19 high command. He added that Colombian writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez; former Foreign Minister Alfredo Vasquez Carrisoza; Gilberto Vieira, secretary general of the Colombian Communist Party, and a representative of the Colombian Workers Union will also participate in the meeting.

Toledo said that the meeting, which has not been authorized by the Colombian Government, will also be attended by Ivan Marino Ospina and Elmer Marin, M-19 leaders who escaped 2 weeks ago from a Colombian prison where they were being held for their participation in a crime.

In Panama, the press office of the presidency, the Colombian Embassy in Panama City and University authorities have given assurances that they know nothing about the M-19 meeting in the Panamanian capital.

Rejection of Amnesty Proposal

PA050230 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] The Colombian M-19 high command is in Panama waiting for Colombian Government officials and personalities to attend a summit meeting to which they have been invited to discuss Colombian social problems.

According to an EFE report, one of the subversive movement's chiefs, medical doctor and former Congressman Carlos Toledo Plata, called the Bogota CARACOL network on the telephone to inform the network of their decision to hold a dialogue with the government even though it refuses to meet outside the national territory. According to Toledo Plata, the main M-19 leader, Jaime Bateman Cayo, as well as Ivan Marino Ospina and Elmer Marin, are ready to discuss a peace agreement for Colombia.

Asked if the M-19 would accept the amnesty proposal for the guerrillas proposed by President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, the guerrilla chief said that it is not an amnesty proposal but a surrender agreement and that the M-19 is not defeated, but triumphant and powerful. He said it has an important political project which no group has dared to present. He also said that what they want to discuss is a political, social and economic proposal that will benefit the national situation and that this is part of what they have to talk to the Colombian leaders about.

According to Toledo Plata, M-19 is not negotiating its surrender, but solutions to the national problems. The problem is not weapons, but the many other things that have to be discussed. Regarding the attendance of Colombian political leaders, most of them said that they would not attend because government officials would not be present and possibly the only one to go to Panama would be writer Gabriel Garcia Marquez.

The presence in Panama of Elmer Marin, one of the prisoners who escaped from the Picota central penitentiary in Colombia, was confirmed when he spoke over the telephone to the CARACOL network. He said that his comrade Ivan Marin Ospina is also here with him.

He blamed their escape on the army which has the prison militarized and said that the prison guards had not helped in their escape. Marin said that the other high command comrades still in prison will be released in the near future because, as he said, none of them should be in prison, judged by the same ones who tortured them.

The persons invited to Panama by the M-19 included retired Gen Jose Joaquin Matallana and Alvaro Valencia Tovar, Foreign Minister Alfredo Vasquez Carrisoza and human rights defender Apolinar Diaz Callejas. The M-19 summit meeting was to have begun today and concluded tomorrow and this is why the M-19 command came to Panama, the EFE report says.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONSIDERS EXTRADITION OF M-19 MEMBERS

PA072113 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] The Panamanian Foreign Ministry today began considering the extradition request for the M-19 guerrillas submitted by the Colombian Government on Saturday. Meanwhile, no one in Panama has confirmed the summit planned for 4 and 5 July by the top leaders of the M-19, to which representatives of the Colombian Government, political and military leaders, former presidents and writers had been invited.

Panama and Colombia have an active extradition treaty signed in 1933 according to which, once the request has been submitted, the police should begin to locate and arrest the guerrillas, who cannot then enter Panama until all proceedings against them have been concluded. The extradition request submitted to Panama names Rosemberg Pabon, Jaime Bateman, Carlos Toledo Plata, Ivan Marino and Jose Elbert Merino.

OZORES RESPONDS TO GUATEMALA'S LUCAS ON GUERRILLAS

PA061502 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1311 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Panama City, 4 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores has affirmed that the Panamanian Government does not support Panamanians who might be participating with the guerrillas in Guatemala.

"If there is any Panamanian fighting with the Guatemalan guerrillas, he is doing so on his own, as there are many youths who personally study in Guatemala," Ozores stated.

The Panamanian foreign minister responded in this way to the recent statement by Guatemalan President Gen Romeo Lucas that Panamanian and Cuban guerrillas were fighting in that Central American country.

"We maintain cordial relations, both diplomatic and commercial, with Guatemala. The only thing we would like to export there is our political and social peace," Ozores added.

The Panamanian foreign minister's statement coincided with the arrival here of newsman Raul Gonzalez Garza, New Guatemalan ambassador to Panama, who is replacing Col Hector Morales.

PRESIDENT ROYO WILL NOT ATTEND NICARAGUAN CELEBRATIONS

PA052320 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1953 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Panama City, 4 Jul (ACAN-EFE) Panamanian President Aristides Royo will not attend the ceremonies commemorating the anniversary of the Sandinist victory on 19 July in Managua.

Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores and Government and Justice Minister Ricardo Rodriguez will represent Panama in Managua for the anniversary.

President Royo will go to Lima on 28 July for the inauguration of Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry.

VICE PRESIDENT TO ATTEND BELAUNDE INAUGURATION

PA040233 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Ricardo Chiairi, Panamanian ambassador to Peru, announced in Lima today that Panamanian Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella will represent our country at the inauguration of President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry. He said the vice president's presence is very important because Peru was one of the first countries to support the recovery of the Panama Canal. He denied that Gen Omar Torrijos, commander of the National Guard, will attend Belaunde Terry's inauguration.

TORRIJOS COMMENTS ON U.S. CANDIDATES, OTHER ISSUES

PA030448 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2304 GMT 2 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Panama City, 2 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaragua's Sandinist revolution is a decisive factor in the process of change that Central America is experiencing, said Gen Omar Torrijos in a statement for Spanish television today. The general, who acknowledged his participation in the overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship, asserted that although the Sandinists do not export revolution, their example unavoidably will be followed.

In the interview, to which ACAN-EFE had access, Torrijos also said Spanish American leaders need not be concerned over who the next president of the United States will be since the same thing can be expected from either Carter or Reagan.

Torrijos said the problem of refugees fleeing from Cuba is not an isolated episode, but a consequence of the blockade the United States imposed on Fidel Castro.

Torrijos once again requested the release of former Argentine President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, who is now under house arrest. "There is no hope for her because Videla's military junta has not even bothered to answer the requests we have made for Maria Estela's release. Peron would never have jailed the wife of any of today's military chiefs."

General Torrijos added that some 300 Cubans and 3,000 Chileans have been set free through Panama.

The interview, for Spanish teelvision's "Straight On" ["En Directo"] program, was held by Spanish newsman Joaquin Soler Serrano at Torrijos' house at Farallon. It was the first Torrijos has granted in 20 months and will last 1 hour on the screen.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRIA--Ernesto Koref, recently appointed Panamanian ambassador to Austria, presented his credentials to Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger on 20 May. [Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 30 Jun 80 p 4-B PA]

NEW AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR--Ian Kevin Gat s, new Australian ambassad to Panama, yesterday presented his credentials to President Aristides Royo. [Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 26 Jun 80 p 10 PA]

COSTA RICA

M-19 HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE UPON ARRIVAL FROM PANAMA

PA080425 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 8 Jul 80

[News conference held by M-19 leaders on 7 Jul 80]

[Excerpts] The high command of the Colombian 19 April Movement [M-19] gave a news conference in our country. Four high-ranking leaders of the Colombian revolutionary organization held a news conference with newsmen from most Costa Rican news media as well as from international agencies operating in our country.

The M-19 delegation was composed of Jaime Bateman Cayo, leader of the organization and Carlos Toledo Plata of the movement's national directorate and a former Colombian legislator. Ivan Marino Ospina and Elmer Marin Marin, who are also members of the M-19 national directorate, were also present. They escaped from La Picota prison in Bogota some days ago.

Let us listen to Jaime Bateman as he began the news conference referring to the results of the recent summit meeting in Panama. [Begin recording] We are holding this news conference mainly to inform you of the conclusions reached at the Panama conference. It should be noted that the seizure of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota by our organization is part of the background for the Panama meeting. On this occasion, several matters concerning human rights were left pending, and at that time we informed world opinion that the Colombian Government is flagrantly violating human rights.

During the seizure of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, we proposed to the Colombian Government the possibility of starting a dialogue on the conditions for an armistice or an amnesty in our country, which has been involved in guerrilla war for the past 20 years. Our attitude was originally accepted by most or the country's political sectors since it is a democratic and nationalist attitude based on the present situation existing in the country.

Unfortunately, the Colombian Government replied to our proposal for a dialogue as the oligarchy has always replied to the Colombian people, saying that there is no dialogue with the guerrilla movement nor are there conditions for a dignified amnesty. This is why we have expressed to the country and the international press the need to maintain our position, which is essentially democratic. We believe that in Colombia there are forces sufficiently powerful to prevent a civil war such as the one being waged in Central America at this time. However, the militaristic and monopolistic sectors in the country prevent the holding of this dialogue.

We have given every assurance that we want to begin a fraternal dialogue among Colombians. Unfortunately, the Colombian Government refuses to have any discussions with the guerrilla movement. This means that, once and for all, the guerrilla war will continue in Colombia and that the guerrilla movement, if it unites, becomes strong and follows a democratic, nationalist and patriotic line will be able to attain a process of change which will be unavoidably violent despite our wishes.

The meeting held in Panama, which most of the sectors invited could not attend because of repression by the Colombian Government, was held under completely illegal conditions. You all know that the Colombian Government deployed an entire brigade of the intelligence service to Panama to prevent the holding of this meeting.

In spite of the prohibitions, we held our meeting behind closed doors with certain Colombian leaders and we finally managed to reach the following agreements:

1. To support an amnesty project based on Colombian reality--a project that [words indistinct], a project that will take into consideration the existence of a guerrilla movement which is not defeated but is at the height of its development.

2. To support the holding of a national strike by all the country's democratic forces to present the basic petitions of the working class, peasants and all the country's popular sectors.

3. To support a second forum for the defense of human rights in the country with the participation of most of the political forces in our country.

Under these conditions, the M-19 reasserts once more to the nations bordering Colombia--Panama, Venezuela, Brazil, Peru and Ecuador--our firm attitude of developing a democratic movement in Colombia to solve the fundamental and essential problems of our country. These are the [words indistinct] of the new economic [word indistinct] and in the second place militarization which at this time corrodes the freedoms in our country. [end recording]

We have been listening to Jaime Bateman, top leader of the Colombian M-19 during a news conference held in Costa Rica. Let us listen to him tell us about the M-19's attitude toward the situation existing in his country and the thesis supported by President Turbay Ayala. [Begin recording] Our attitude is nationalistic and patriotic. We believe that the problems can be settled within the framework of the present situation existing in the country. We propose a revolution within the framework of the existing national situation, where there are great national sectors, including large sectors of the bourgeoisie, which now are being dominated and exploited--even though it may not seem like it--by the great monopolies.

We shall continue using all possible forms of struggle and will continue using all the methods of the people's organization. We shall continue developing the organization of the revolutionary army in our country. If the government changes its radical position of not reaching an agreement with the guerrilla movement, then we will be willing to enter into democratic process. Moreover, we are willing to legalize our movement.

But as long as the attitude of the Colombian Government remains belligerent, [word indistinct] and cynical the organization will keep its banners of armed struggle, democracy and nationalist struggle high. [end recording]

Later on, Jaime Bateman explained to the Costa Rican press why they held this news conference in our country. [Begin Bateman recording] The visit here is because of a geographical problem. We left Panama and we need to inform the public or our position. We believe that the Costa Rican Government is a democratic government. We support and have publicly supported the actions of the Costa Rican Government. [words indistinct] the solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people. We are passing through this country quickly, and thinking of leaving it as soon as possible. We do not want to create problems for the Costa Rican Government, just as we did not want to create any problems for the Panamanian Government. [end recording]

Later on, Jaime Bateman, top leader of the M-19, discussed the struggles of the Central American peoples and their effect on Colombia. [Begin Bateman recording] We believe that there is a movement in Central America which is shaking the bases of the traditional structures in the area. We believe that the democratic movement currently underway in Central America must have an effect in Colombia. It is like a breath of fresh air after so many years of death and war in our country. We believe that this solidarity basically [words indistinct]. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE COMMENTS ON STRUGGLE AGAINST RIGHT, LEFT EXTREMISTS

LD071539 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Jul 80 p 5

[Report on J.-P.C. interview with El Salvador Government junta member and Christian Democratic Party leader Jose Napoleon Duarte in Paris 28 June: "Armed Forces United in Supporting Reforms"]

[Text] "Our armed forces will soon be accused of cannibalism!" [El Salvador Government junta member] Duarte made this remark during a short stay in Paris 28 June in an attempt to repudiate reports from Honduran ecclesiastical sources that 600 people, including women and children, were massacred in a particularly brutal fashion 13 May. "When the rumor began to circulate in May--at that time people were talking of 300 victims--we immediately took journalists to the place in question by helicopter; the Organization of American States [OAS] commission which permanently monitors our border with Honduras (as section of the border between El Salvador and Honduras is monitored by an OAS military commission following the war between the two countries in 1969) also visited the scene. Nobody saw anything. Do you think it is as easy as that to hide 600 or even 300 bodies? This is all part of a plan to destabilize the government," Mr Duarte assured us.

Accompanied by Army Chief of Staff Colonel Castillo, the Christian Democratic leader is making a European tour during which he has spoken, in particular, to European Christian Democratic Party delegates at a meeting in Lisbon at the beginning of last week. In Paris he has met in particular with [Union for French Democracy leader] Jean Lecanuet who offered aid from "French centrists" to help El Salvador overcome its difficult situation.

"You cannot mix everything together," Mr Duarte said in reply to a question on the violent acts being committed in his country. "On the one hand there are clashes between guerrilla groups and the forces of order. One such clash, which took place in May in the region of the alleged massacre, killed 46 people including 9 soldiers and 1 officer. I suppose that this formed the basis of the story. In addition there are clashes between rightwing and leftwing extremists. Finally, ordinary people are assassinated by these extremists. The right is more selective: It kills known leftwingers and Christian Democratic sympathizers; 3 weeks ago it assassinated seven of our mayors--one each day. The left works in a much more indiscriminate way, to sow terror: It arrives in the villages, passes summary judgment and executes people. The forces of order have had 110 of their members killed since January. People add all that up and shout about repression."

The weakness of this argument lies in the fact that the armed forces, actively launched into the struggle against the extreme left, are not waging war on the extreme right. Mr Duarte admitted this. "However," he said, "the extreme right, unlike the extreme left, is not opposing the armed forces militarily. Quite the reverse, it is courting the armed forces. On the political level it reserves its blows for us, the Christian Democrats."

Is there not serious complicity between some officers and the extreme right? Mr Duarte does not doubt that this is so. "There are reactionary elements in the armed forces, people who abuse their authority in a way which we condemn. There are also people who formerly held positions and who were able to corrupt people in the security forces." Mr Duarte cited the case of Major d'Aubuisson (former chief of army intelligence services under General Romero overthrown 15 October last year), who recently plotted a coup against the junta and whose name was mentioned during the inquiry into Monsignor Romero's assassination--an inquiry which Interpol and the El Salvador police have just completed.

"This is one of the most difficult problems we have to solve," the Christian Democratic leader went on, "to impose the officers' control over the entire armed forces."

Fight Against Oligarchy

However, is the high command not leaning generally to the right, as shown by the recent appointment as head of the armed forces of junta member Colonel Gutierrez, reputed to be conservative? Indeed the officer corps came out with a considerable majority against appointing Colonel Majano, the junta's other military member and reputed to be more progressive, to this top post. Mr Duarte maintained that it was not a choice based on politics but on individuals. The armed forces are united on the crucial issue: supporting the reforms decided on by the government, and in particular the agrarian reform launched 5 March. The officer corps last month voted unanimously in favor of implementing the second stage of this reform: After the confiscation of the big estates which are now run by worker cooperatives, the aim is to "transfer the ownership of tenant farms to those who work them."

Mr Duarte's reasoned optimism contrasts sharply with the serious nature of reports from El Salvador on human rights violations. "This government, which was not given more than 1 week to live in January, has survived several terrible crises," he said. Today it is in a position to announce the imminent formation of a 'central council' which will, in around 18 months, supervise free elections in which all parties that so desire will be able to take part.

Mr Duarte, who spent 7 years in exile in Venezuela after being fraudulently stripped of his victory in the presidential election in 1972, arrested, tortured and then expelled by the military regime of the day, clearly believes he can imitate in El Salvador the "pacification" method applied in Caracas in the sixties by the Democratic Action governments: after a phase of ruthless counterinsurgency struggle, offering the guerrillas a cease-fire and the opportunity of continuing the political struggle by electoral means. Venezuela, which elected a Christian Democratic president last year, is, moreover, one of the El Salvador junta's strongest supporters along with the United States.

"There are two possible revolutions," the El Salvador leader concluded, "ours which aims at social change by democracy; the other which wants to attain total control of the government by violence. The left, which has already suffered a military defeat, is busy losing the battle in the streets. We are pursuing our battle against the oligarchy which is responsible for the historical crisis the country is experiencing."

ARMED FORCES REPORTEDLY READY TO COMBAT SUBVERSIVES

PA032214 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 2 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] The armed forces have well-defined plans to go into action immediately whenever guerrilla groups might try to seize and occupy cities in the interior, military public relations office sources stated today in referring to a report that more than 1,000 subversives will attack Berlin.

In Usulutan, it has been reported, the armed forces have set in motion the first phase of a plan to detect any concentration of subversive elements in any area of that region and to take whatever actions necessary to counteract any attempt at a mass uprising aimed at occupying towns. It has also been reported that an investigation is underway regarding last Saturday's events in San Agustin, when approximately 100 armed men started street riots and attacked businesses and offices, such as the National Administration of Waterworks and Sewers, the Supply Institute and the National Telecommunications Administration.

The subversives, it has been reported, took whatever they found in the businesses, but the owners only declared they have suffered heavy losses and give no further details about the looters, fearing reprisals. In San Agustin, it has been reported that San Esteban Catarina, San Vicente Department, was beseiged by more than 300 armed men who shouted subversive slogans for the popular liberation forces. During the occupation of the city, which lasted more than 1 hour, the elements, armed with rifles and pistols, demanded money from the residents. They killed a national policeman, Nicolas Aguilar, who was in the downtown area.

POLICE REPORT 18 KILLED IN LAST 24 HOURS

PY072142 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1930 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] San Salvador, 7 Jul (LATIN)--The police reported today that at least 18 persons, including 9 men machinegunned inside a restaurant, were killed in the last 24 hours as a result of the continuing violence in El Salvador. It was also reported that several bombs exploded in San Marcos, on the southern border of El Salvador, and that several small shops were destroyed but there were no casualties.

The police reported that the reasons for the mass murder inside the restaurant yesterday and the identity of the perpetrators are not known. Relatives of the victims said that they were not afiliated with any political party. It is belived that more than 2,000 persons have been killed in the struggle between right and left extremist groups since the start of this year.

[Words indistinct] Jesuit San Jose School in this capital and that some arms and ammunition, including leftist propaganda were confiscated. The raid took place a week after troops occupied the national university where it is believed the leftist elements fighting to overthrow the civilian military government junta are located.

FURTHER REPORT ON SECURITY CORPS RAID ON CHURCH OFFICE

PA060406 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Jul 80

[Direct telephone report from San Salvador by unidentified spokesman of Salvadoran Archbishopric office--live]

[Text] We wish to charge publicly and internationally that today at 0503, there was an encirclement and a raid by the army's Security Corps to the archbishopric's legal aid office located at the San Jose School [colegio].

First, they are sacking our office. This office contains certified testimony regarding repression, documents regarding all the missing politicians, addresses of international organizations and bulletins from international organizations that promote respect for human rights, documents about labor conflicts, documents that prove delivery of economic aid granted by international institutions to victims of repression in El Salvador. All of these documents can be used at an international (?court) to file charges against and condemn the government junta. This is why we request the immediate intervention of all international organizations that foster respect for human rights to:

1. Intercede immediately before the government junta to order the immediate removal of the Security Corps from our offices.

2. (?Restore) the documents therein.

3. Condemn this new act of repression against a church office that fosters respect for human rights in El Salvador.

CHURCH CONDEMNS VIOLENCE OF POLITICAL STRUGGLE

PA062040 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1652 GMT 6 Jul 80

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 5 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran church condemned here today the savage degeneration of the political struggle in this Central American country. In the absence of Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, apostolic administrator of the Salvadoran archdiocese, the Sunday homily was delivered by Presbyter Ricardo Torruellas, who condemned the "military, inhuman and savage operations" in which so many people are dying.

Torruellas also acridly condemned the violence generated by the extremist rightist and leftist groups. "Are the substantial differences between the government and opposition programs such that they merit our killing ourselves?" the presbyter asked.

Torruellas affirmed that the Salvadoran Archbishopric had not authorized the raid of the San Jose School on Saturday by military units. Torruellas also denounced the arrest of Ana Julia Lopez, a professor of the San Jose School, by persons wearing civilian clothing on Friday on the outskirts of the Salvadoran capital.

The presbyter's charge of savagery in the political struggle in El Salvador has come at a time when an investigation is being made into the death of nine persons machinegunned Saturday inside a bar in the southern part of the Salvadoran capital. There was no apparent motive for the death of the nine persons, including a retired professor. That same Saturday night presumed terrorists placed a high-powered bomb in the installations of the Soft Drink Workers Union in east San Salvador. The establishment was virtually destroyed by the explosion. The Concepcion Church adjoining the workers union was also considerably damaged. No victims were reported as a result of the explosion.

GUATEMALA

PRESIDENTIAL SECRETARY DENIES ATTACK ON LUCAS GARCIA

PA080340 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1720 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Sercano Network]

[Text] Carlos Toledo Vielman, public relations secretary of the president of the republic, has just made an exclusive statement to Sercano. He said that it is completely untrue that an attack was made on President Romeo Lucas Garcia. Rumors had begun to circulate this morning to the effect that an attack had been made against President Lucas Garcia during his working tour of the Verapaz region, specifically in the city of Coban. The presidential spokesman said that the president of the republic accompanied by several government officials did make a working tour of Alta Verapaz. However, he said that it is completely untrue that he was attacked.

ORPA CHARGES REGIME BOMBING HEAVILY POPULATED AREAS

PA031956 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] As a result of death threats against them, nine Guatemalan journalists have been forced to leave their country. It has been reported that several labor leaders kidnapped on 21 June from the headquarters of the National Confederation of Workers of Guatemala are still missing.

Meanwhile, the Armed People's Revolutionary Organization [ORPA] of Guatemala has charged that armed helicopters and military planes continue bombing heavily populated areas in the departments of San Marcos, Solola and El Quiche. ORPA notes that those actions are war crimes for which the people will punish the present Guatemalan repressive regime.

COCA COLA WORKERS, COMPANY AGREE TO END CONFLICT

PA240357 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 4 Jul 80

[Text] Owners and workers of the Coca Cola Bottling Company have signed a document in the office of the inspector general of labor which ends the conflict in that enterprise. The agreement contains several points that will be binding on both management and workers. It provides for activities at the company to be resumed effective today.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT TO RESPOND POSITIVELY TO TEACHERS' DEMANDS

PA041505 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2310 GMT 3 Jul 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 3 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Government today yielded to pressure from the Teachers Unity Front (FUM) and will resume dialogue on a number of demands. The front has paralyzed teaching activities throughout the country. The FUM resorted to a strike by its 22,000 members 4 days ago. The strikers demand that 20 high schools be granted official status, 900 teaching positions be created, wage increases be given and amendments be approved to the law of pensions and retirement for teachers.

Public Education Minister Eugenio Matute Canizales has said that he will "reply affirmatively to the FUM demands in matters within the jurisdiction of my ministry." Matute Canizales exceeded some of the teachers' demands by announcing the creation of 1,600 positions and a wage increase of 750 [lempiras] monthly for teachers in Gracias a Dios, in the northeastern part of the country.

The minister promised that a study would be made of the feasibility of recognizing 20 or more high schools and that the wages of auxiliary personnel at elementary and high schools would be reviewed.

The national literacy campaign, a plan of mass instruction implemented by the state, has not been delayed as a result of the teachers' strike, according to the minister, because it involves many persons who are not teachers but volunteer instructors. The minister criticized the teachers for halting teaching activities. "The parents should also take to the streets to protest the teachers' abandonment of their obligations," he said.

GOVERNMENT WORKERS TO GET WAGE INCREASE BEFORE 20 JUL

PA080200 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1410 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Before 20 July, the military government will grant a general wage increase to all Honduran Government employees, totaling 8 million lempiras, sources within the General Budget Office of the Finance Secretariat have reported. The source said that to discuss and negotiate all the details Finance Secretary Valentin Mendoza has held several special meetings with the leaders of the National Association of Honduran Public Employees [ANDEPH].

The wage increase would be received by some 42,689 government employees in the country's executive secretariats and autonomous and semiautonomous institutions. It was stated that the wage increase will be officially announced this week and will go into effect in the first half of this month. It was also announced that employees earning less than 1,000 lempiras will receive large increases, while persons earning more than 1,000 lempiras will receive smaller increases.

Additionally, it was established that in all secretariats and public institutions, a number of wage increases requested for this year have been suspended in view of the general increase that will be granted by the military government in the next few days.

NICARAGUA

RAMIREZ DENIES SOVIETS SUPERVISING MILITARY

PA072349 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2020 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Managua, 7 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government junta today rejected "the counterrevolution's view that Nicaragua has fallen under Soviet domination." During a news conference by the junta, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the government junta, vigorously reacted against what he described as a "political and ideological campaign which harasses the revolution with lies, slanders and distortions." Ramirez Mercado specifically protested the newspaper LA PRENSA's reports on the arrest of Alfredo Abohassen, a director of the Nicaraguan Chamber of Commerce.

He also referred to another front-page report which indicated that "Soviet diplomats observed" the training exercises of members of the militia yesterday held in the 19 July Square, in Managua. Ramirez Mercado described the report as a "dirty trick" because it is not something that was done innocently. "We know that well." The Nicaraguan leader said that the people who were in the reviewing stand were GDR technicians who were observing the operation of military trucks that Nicaragua has purchased from that European nation. "We have not kept the purchase of those GDR military trucks hidden from our people," Ramirez Mercado said. He added that the GDR has granted Nicaragua a $20 million credit for that purchase.

He indicated that the importation of Soviet-made "Lada" vehicles is being negotiated at the request of the Julio Martinez Company, a Nicaraguan private automobile distributor.

Ramirez also disclosed that he called LA PRENSA Director Pablo Antonio Cuadra today to protest a paid advertisement which claimed that "Chamber of Commerce Director Abohassen was arrested on instructions of the Soviet ambassador." The Nicaraguan leader indicated that Abohassen was held for investigation less than the 24 hours legally permitted.

The leader of the merchants received an invitation a few days ago to a reception in the Soviet Embassy in Managua. The invitation turned out to be false, apparently a hoax by someone, but Abohassen was arrested as a result of the incident. Ramirez Mercado complained that the paid advertisement did not indicate that Abohassen was released 1 hour after Reynaldo Hernandez, president of the Chamber of Commerce, told him about Abohassen's arrest.

According to Ramirez Mercado, all these reports seek to insinuate that in Nicaragua the Soviets are supervising the army's activities. "That is false, a vile act and a lie," Ramirez Mercado said. He added that "the counterrevolution" is also launching a campaign of "lies, slanders and distortions, exposing us to all types of aggressions."

CARRION CRUZ ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON 'DIRECT LINE'

PA041945 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0200 GMT 4 Jul 80

["Direct Line" program with Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion Cruz, Nicaraguan deputy interior minister, and program announcer Freddy Rostran Arauz--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] My name is Gloria de Sevilla and I am calling from Chinandega. Greetings to Commander Carrion. I would like you to answer the following question: To what extent are traffic police allowed to raid a home? Traffic policemen came and raided my house. What authority do they have and who is in charge of these matters?

[Answer] Companera, no traffic officer is allowed to raid a home. If any traffic officers have come to your house, they did so against the specific orders given to them and they acted contrary to the law. We completely disapprove of that and we urge you to go to the police chief in the area and file a report so he can conduct the necessary investigation and the policemen who did this can be punished.

[Question] Good evening, my name is Agustin Salgado and I am calling from Matagalpa. I want to ask Companero Commander Carrion why the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement [MDN] is fighting for democracy since I suppose that the Sandinist Front fought alongside our people for democray. I want you to tell me what kind of democracy there will be in Nicaragua. Thank you.

[Answer] Well, Companero Salgado, one would have to ask the MDN why it is saying that it is fighting for democracy. The Sandinist Front has achieved the most broad-ranging freedom for the Nicaraguan people who had never known it before in our history. Not only that but perhaps no other nation on the American Continent enjoys such freedom. Therefore, the question of the kind of democracy is not a semantic problem. The fact is that our people now have full freedom to organize themselves politically and into trade unions, to voice their claims and to criticize the government without fearing repression. For the first time in our history, the majority of the Nicaraguan people--the exploited, the poor, the workers--are represented in a state council, a legislative body. This is democracy. You can call it by whatever name you like and give it whatever label you want but this is the only legitimate democracy. Somoza used to speak of democracy but we all know what his democracy consisted of. One would have to ask the MDN if this is not the democracy that it wants, what kind of democracy does it want? But in my opinion this is a bit suspicious.

[Question] My name is Henry Rodriguez and I am calling from Rivas. Commander of the revolution, regarding the recent operations carried out by the armed forces in Managua--the raids and arrests of several people whether or not they were innocent--rumor had it that the property that was in the name of former national guardsmen would be confiscated by the state. I would like you to explain this because it will just mar the prestige of the revolution and trigger a reaction on the part of the relatives of those people against the revolution. Thank you.

[Answer] Regarding the confiscated goods in the operation, Companero Rodriguez, the only thing that will be confiscated will be those goods that are proved to have been stolen. In other words, the guardsmen's relatives who have goods that were properly obtained have no reason to be afraid. Those goods will not be taken away from them. Only goods which we can confirm as stolen will be taken away. So this answers your question.

[Announcer] Let us take advantage of this question since we know there is much concern about this topic. Please explain this further. Many people have called since early this morning. Some were even upset because they said they have been abused.

They were wondering if an operation of this type in which a large number of innocent people are captured is worthwhile. In other words, one would have to rate the results because they were wondering how an innocent person who was arrested by agents of the revolution would feel.

[Answer] Yes, Freddy. Look, this is a rather complex problem. Sandinist police and the Interior Ministry as a whole are facing a rather big crime wave. Even the media have surely witnessed or received complaints and demands from the citizens that this should stop. We are sensitive to those demands and we plan to conduct some major operations which will lead to the arrest of the key criminals in Managua who are well known in their neighborhoods. We must admit that some planning errors were made during the operation. It tried to achieve objectives a little beyond the capability of the police right now. All those on the list of people who were going to be arrested are proven criminals. However, a number of innocent people were also mistakenly arrested. Figures have been grossly exaggerated by the media. On behalf of the Interior Ministry, I want to apologize to the companeros who were upset and hurt by this operation. I also want to say that in light of the actions taken by the sociopaths and criminals we cannot stand idly by and will not stand idly by. It is exactly experiences such as this one, which has had some negative effects, that help us to improve our methods, our system of fighting crime, and to be able to strike a blow to criminals without hurting the population. Therefore, this is the positive aspect of this situation. I insist on apologizing to the companeros who have been affected.

It must also be borne in mind that we are organizing the police and the Interior Ministry from scratch. In almost all countries that have a minimum amount of development the police have directions and even the lower-ranking members are people with some knowledge of the law. Here we have to organize the police with companeros who sometimes don't even know how to read or write. They have no knowledge of the law. Therefore, they have to make mistakes and sometimes even abuses. Sometimes people have been infiltrated into the ranks. We are taking them out and we have taken almost all of them out. Sometimes they are just ignorant because the education of these companeros will take a long time. The most extraordinary thing of all is that we are fighting crime more effectively already and with less bother to the public. This bother will diminish every day as we improve the cultural, technical and political level of our companeros in the Sandinist police.

[Question] I am calling from the San Judas neighborhood. My question is, why wasn't it until Alfonso Robelo broke with the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction that it was announced that he, instead of having his children participate in the literacy campaign, sent them abroad? Why is this being thrown at him now?

[Answer] Companero from the San Judas neighborhood, I did not hear your name. You sound upset as a result of charges that Mr Alfonso Robelo did not send his children to the literacy campaign. We have to say that Mr Robelo was careful not to discuss the fact that he would not send his children to the literacy campaign. We have spoken about this. We publicly spoke about this the moment we realized the situation. This coincided with Robelo's resignation from the government junta. We are the ones, in fact, who should be upset about the fact that Mr Alfonso Robelo, who claims to be a patriot, has not had the fortitude or the civic and patriotic disposition to allow--not send, since his children wanted to participate--his daughter to participate. That was an unpatriotic attitude, an attitude not in line with what the fatherland may demand at a given moment. Therefore, there is no reason to be angry because we have denounced Mr Robelo. On the contrary, the indignation should be over the fact that this gentleman refused to have his children participate in the literacy effort.

[Question] [words indistinct] This is my question: It has been said we live in a free country. Why then are those who think differently from your ideologies called counterrevolutionaries? Why are those who are not Sandinists called turncoats? Is it perhaps that no one has the right to state the opinion of other parties?

[Answer] The fact here is not that it is being said that we live in a free country but that we do live in a free country. This is the freest country on the American Continent. This is the country where democracy is expressed in the broadest and deepest way. We do not call those who do not think as the Sandinists do counterrevolutionary, and we do not call those who are not Sandinists turncoats. Counterrevolutionary. This is a word that has been perfectly defined. Our people fought and died to make this victory possible. The Nicaraguans fought and died to get rid of poverty and exploitation, to achieve power and to use that power to implement the revolution. Those who want to destroy the power that the people achieved with their lives are the counterrevolutionaries. Those are the people we call counterrevolutionaries. He who does not want our people to become independent, to become free of imperialist domination, is a counterrevolutionary. We call him turncoat because he wants us to surrender, to submit to the Yankees. He is a turncoat. He is a counterrevolutionary.

Anyone here can express any differing opinion, and this is being done. And they can also get organized and work in a way different from ours. But this different work must also benefit the people, the revolutionary process. There can be different ideas about the revolutionary process but there should be no ideas against the revolution; there must be no actions against the revolution. There can be differences. This is perfectly feasible. Everybody here can do it. There are many parties, many opinions, many news sources that express different opinions and no one is persecuting them because of that. So, the matter is not that it is being said we live in a free country, but that we do live in a free country.

[Question] [words indistinct] My question is: Why are these so-called cleanup operations being promoted against Somozism. I believe that these cleanup operations are due to Somozism, but there are innocent people who have been put in jail and because of what is happening, a bunch of innocent people are suffering. I also want to say that innocent people are being arrested, although it is also true that criminals are also being taken away, but the citizens are being harmed too much. This is what I am complaining about.

[Answer] Companero from the Schick suburb, first of all, we don't carry out cleanup operations. We don't even use that name that brings us memories of death. We call it: 19 July anticrime operation. I have also been upset, indignant, over errors as a result of which innocent persons have been affected. I was saying before, and I will repeat it for you, that in the struggle against crime we have committed those errors. But his this is a struggle we have to wage. The errors we are committing help us correct them, to learn our lesson and not to commit them again.

Therefore, the next operation against crime is going to be more efficient, more exact and we are not going to have a regret waving innocent companeros suffer as a result of these operations. We have captured an important number of criminals and the effect of these arrests is being felt. Crime has diminished in Managua considerably. We receive a daily report on this. Attacks, car theft and so forth have been reduced since a group of crininals was taken out of circulation as a result of the 19 July operation.

[Announcer] I believe we have to note here that to confuse the cleanup operations of the genocide guard with operations against crime is a huge error since all of us can recall that the guard carried out its cleanup operations by murdering all the people in a neighborhood, especially the young people. This does not happen in the operations against crime when persons are arrested for 24 or 48 hours, when after the necessary investigations it is determined that they are innocent. In addition to that, they receive apologies.

I believe that it is really something to confuse one thing with another; so please, companeros, let us be more serious about this. You can ask anything, but let's be more serious and not confuse one thing with another.

FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA SPEAKS IN ROMANIA

PA051820 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Jul 80

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] At a dinner hosted by Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca stated: Our meeting is taking place at a significant moment in international relations when the most somber forces of imperialism are using all sort of pretexts and malicious campaigns against socialism and the national liberation of the people.

The Cuban minister noted in Bucharest how those imperialist forces are pushing the world toward the brink of a new cold war period and an uncontrolled arms race, and increasingly refuse to satisfy the just demands of the underdeveloped and oppressed countries for a new international economic order.

Malmierca said that Cuba has been enduring a brutal economic blockade inposed by the U.S. Government and is the victim of slander. The Cuban minister also noted that Cuba's airspace is violated by spy flights and that the occupation of a portion of its territory has been strengthened.

Cuba's foreign minister also noted how an effort is being made to isolate our country from the other Latin American countries and how Cuba's position has been distorted to damage its prestige and authority as president of the nonaligned movement.

Malmierca added: However, despite everything, every imperialist maneuver is defeated, every provocation turns against the provokers, who are capable of exposing humanity to death in their effort to be hegemonic and to secure election advantages.

The Cuban foreign minister noted the mobilization of our people in the march of the militant people. This march has set in motion 5 million persons throughout Cuba who stated their rejection of the blockade, spy flights, and the illegal occupation of the Cuban territory where the United States installed the Guantanamo Naval Base.

Isidoro Malmierca said at the dinner that Cuba is increasing its struggle against the new war plans of imperialism and, together with the other socialist states and other peace forces, is opposed to the creation and placing of new U.S. nuclear missiles aimed at altering the present correlation of forces in Europe and at giving unilateral advantages to those who want to put an end to detente.

Our government, he stated, believes that the provoking actions of U.S. imperialism and its associates in Southeast Asia, the Middle East and the Indian Ocean must end. In the new continent, he added, the triumph of the revolution in Nicaragua and Grenada, as well as the strong struggles being waged in El Salvador and other Central American countries, express the will of our people to be free in the face of imperialism.

Malmierca said that the struggle of the people of Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and Africa for their true independence must be respected and there should be an end to the policy based on threats, destabilization, interventions and blockades now in effect.

Malmierca stated that just as the Cuban people were victorious in Giron and in other clashes with imperialism, the Cuban people, with the solidarity and the support of sister nations, will without a doubt win on this occasion too.

AFRICAN, CARIBBEAN STATES TO OPEN MEETING IN MONTEGO

FL071253 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] The special session of the Council of Ministers of the African-Caribbean group of states will be officially opened this morning by Prime Minister Manley at the (?Up Road) Hall in the Continental Hotel in Montego Bay. Some 250 delegates from the 69 member states are expected to participate in the meeting. Attention will be focused on transportation and communications, trade and development finance.

JAMAICA

DUNCAN COUNTERS SEAGA'S REMARKS ON BYPASSING ELECTIONS

FL071347 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] The general secretary of the People's National Party [PNP], Dr D. K. Duncan, says that if the Jamaica Labor Party--JLP--leader Mr Seaga thinks he can set aside the national process, he should know that the progressive movement will be prepared to deal with any form of struggle. Speaking last night at a PNP youth rally at the YWCA auditorium, Dr Duncan referred to Mr Seaga's statement at the start of the enumeration exercise in which the opposition leader has said that his party might have to set aside the electoral process in the struggle for political rights.

Dr Duncan said the PNP was continuing at its preparations for election which could be called either late September or early October. But he said the party would not run from any other form of struggle which might be brought to it. Dr Duncan said his party has just completed its latest canvas and he would know by today how many seats the PNP would win in the coming elections. He said there was no way in which the JLP could win the coming elections. He added that those who would bring nonelectoral forms of struggle to resolve the present political situation should reflect upon the fact that the forces of reaction in the world have very few victories compared to the progressive movement in recent times.

CUBAN EMBASSY HINTED AS SOURCE OF AMMO

FL071005 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 1 Jul 80 p 4

[Cedric Lindo editorial]

[Text] As political violence, particularly in Kingston, continues with up to six people being killed by guns in one night and some schools closed because of the violence, Jamaicans are asking what is the source of the ammunition. Can it be Cuba?

This is not just prejudice, but the result of the arrival in Kingston Harbour a few weeks ago of a container consigned to a Cuban firm with ammunition for Winchester rifles.

Contrary to law, the ship's master had not declared in advance that he had ammunition in his cargo. But that was the least of the "irregular" things about the shipment.

Dock workers discovered the nature of the contents of the container. They passed on the information to Edward Seaga, leader of the opposition, and he alerted the security forces.

They put a guard on the container, then later removed it to the army camp and opened it. Smuggling of guns and ammunition into a country is usually done by those wanting to overthrow governments. The contrary may be the case.

Certainly Minister of National Security Dudley Thompson was quick to issue a press statement not protesting about the illegality but defending the Cuban Embassy against accusations.

The statement said the Cuban Embassy knew nothing of the shipment. The firm was Swedish. The ammunition consisted of shots used to kill "doves and rabbits" and the goods were in transit.

This was said despite the fact that the invoice gave Kingston as the port of destination with no mention of transshipment; that bird shooting has been prohibited in Jamaica for years; that there are no wild rabbits in the island; and that the firm whose managing director is a Cuban, is registered in Liechtenstein.

The invoice, prepared in Spanish and translated into oddly spelled English, described the goods as "hunting boolets and fabrics". No fabrics were found in the container.

The Cuban Embassy was said by the minister to have no connection with the firm, but alert reporters found that a few monthes ago the embassy had paid the bill for the hire of a self-drive car by the manager, Ruperto Hart.

It also turned out that the firm is not legally registered in Jamaica. A mistake in its application was pointed out to the firm when application was made some years ago but the mistake has not been corrected and the matter not pursued.

Tension mounted somewhat the following week when another ship with ammunition aboard, this time en route to Panama, arrived without declaring such information.

Furthermore, the cargo was found too short of some rounds of ammunition, maybe 4,500 or, as one estimate puts it, 50,000 rounds. The master said that the missing ammunition may have been stolen while the ship was in port at Port Limon, Costa Rica.

Much of the suspicion is therefore built-up rumour based on a few facts which may be harmless. But Jamaicans have been adding up the various causes for suspicion and some believe that they amount to an ominous total.

To begin with the present Cuban ambassador to Jamaica, Ulises Estrada, held a high-ranking post with the DGI, the Cuban Intelligence Service, having been in charge of the Caribbean areas.

It is popularly believed that he continues this work from Kingston instead of Havana with no change in status.

Last year there was quite an outcry when he criticised the DAILY GLEANER, Jamaica's largest newspaper, which supports the free enterprise policy of the opposition.

Angry members of the public charged him with interfering in the internal affairs of Jamaica. The government was asked to declare him persona non grata. Prime Minister Michael Manley said he saw nothing offensive in the ambassador's remarks.

Cuba certainly takes a keen interest in Jamaican affairs. After the recent tragic fires at an old people's home, in which nearly 150 women were burnt to death, GRANMA, the official government paper, accused the US Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) of starting the fire.

The prime minister had said arson could not be ruled out, but that was a far cry from making accusations.--Gemini.

CHILE

CHURCH MACHINEGUNNED; FURTHER ATTACKS EXPECTED

PY070233 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 2255 GMT 6 Jul 80

[Text] Unidentified extremists have fired machineguns against the Santa Clara parish church, situated at bus stop No 18 on Jose Miguel Carrera Avenue, and placed an explosive device beside a street lamp post.

The archbishopric's public relations secretary, Guillermo Hormazabal, stated that a communique in this regard would probably be released on Monday.

All these attacks against churches and church offices are rather strange--let us remember the recent attack against the Klaver factory, which is next to the Vicariate of Solidarity, a few days ago--since the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) in its "armed propaganda" contemplates this type of action. [as received]

Experts on subversion assert that the MIR is carrying out these attacks so that they will be attributed to security forces. Therefore, it is believed that the wave of attacks against churches will continue in the following days.

Government Repudiation

PY080208 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jul 80

[Text] A few minutes ago the government Social Communications Agency (Dinacos) issued a communique in which the government once again strongly repudiates extremist activities.

[Words indistinct] in view of the attack against the Santa Clara parish, situated at bus stop No 18 in the middle of the great avenue, the government considers it its duty to express to the public its strong repudation of extremist activities which undoubtedly seek to spread discord and disunity among Chileans. The Chilean security forces are carrying out a thorough investigation in order to locate those responsible, who will be severely punished by law.

ECUADOR

FOREIGN MINISTER'S RESIGNATION CONFIRMED

PA071411 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1255 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco resigned yesterday for health reasons. He had occupied the post since 10 August. It has been learned unofficially that Alfonso Barrera Valverde, currently ambassador to Spain, will replace him and that there will be a Cabinet shuffle in early August when several ministers will be replaced.

I am very tired, Pareja said. I have asked the chief of state for permission to announce my resignation. He recalled that he had submitted his resignation for health reasons. I have updated it today, he noted.

Pareja Diezcanseco worked at the Foreign Ministry yesterday and denied that he had resigned because of a conflict with the president. There is no conflict with President Roldos, Pareja emphasized. I am not only in full agreement with the president of the republic on foreign policy matters but I also agree with his policy of democracy and reform. I am and will continue to be a good friend of the president.

Pareja has worked intensively since he assumed the post of foreign minister, making our foreign policy more dynamic.

New Appointee

PA080011 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2353 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Text] Quito, 7 Jul (EFE)--Alfonso Barrera Valverde, a writer and diplomat, was appointed minister of foreign relations in Ecuador today. He will replace Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco, who resigned for health reasons.

Barrera Valverde was born in Ambato 51 years ago. He had been serving as ambassador in Madrid. He will take office tomorrow during a special ceremony at the government palace which will be attended by the president of the republic.

PARAGUAY

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY APPROVES NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR

PY072230 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 7 Jul 80 p 13

[Text] According to reliable sources the Paraguayan Government has agreed to the appointment of the new U.S. ambassador.

As we had already reported some time ago, the U.S. State Department had proposed Lyle Lane as new U.S. ambassador to Asuncion. Currently Lane is U.S. ambassador in Montevideo, Uruguay, where the end of his tour has already been announced.

The U.S. Embassy in our country has remained vacant since Ambassador Robert White was appointed to El Salvador 6 months ago. Robert Lane has held the post of charge d'affaires since then.

BRIEFS

POWER AGREEMENT WITH ARGENTINA--The Misiones Electricity Company (EMSA) of Argentina and the National Power Administration (ANDE) of Paraguay have signed in Asuncion an agreement through which ANDE will supply energy to Misiones from the Acaray hydroelectric dam. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0403 GMT 4 Jul 80 PY]

PERU

BELAUNDE SAYS RELATIONS WITH CHILE WILL IMPROVE

PY072225 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1735 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 7 Jul (LATIN)--According to a report released here today by the newspaper LA TERCERA DE LA HORA, Peruvian President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry has said that relations between his country and Chile will be reestablished at ambassadorial level at the right time.

President-elect Belaunde told the newspaper: "The light for normalization can be seen at the end of the tunnel. I hope that our relationship will not suffer any interruption during my tenure throughout which I will seek brotherhood among Latin American peoples."

Speaking of relations with Chile, President-elect Belaunde noted: "I am optimistic about things. President Pinochet sent me a very cordial message which I immediately answered. I believe that our relations will improve in the future."